

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 23 on page 22 as follows:

In the Fig. 1, a liquid dispense means 20 is supported on the movable transportation member (not shown), and is arranged so as to move over an inspection specimen container 21, a washing tank 22, and a reactive container 23, respectively. One end of the liquid dispense means 20 is connected to a syringe piston pump 25 through a piping 24 made of Teflon (Trade name). In addition to the connecting piping 24, the syringe piston pump 25 is further connected to another piping, which is connected to a liquid supply tank 26 through a solenoid valve 27 and a conveying pump 28, ~~one by one by~~.

Please amend paragraph [0048] as follows:

[0048] The piston of the above-mentioned syringe piston pump 25 reciprocates by a linear shuttling actuator such as stepping motors and the gear rack and pinions (not shown) in the direction of the arrow. Moreover, the liquid dispense means 20, the syringe piston pump 25 and the liquid service tank 26 are arranged at substantially same leveling position. The water being washing water or the degassed ion exchange water enters in the liquid supplying tank 26, and thus the washing water is filled and supplied to the respective piping 24, the syringe piston pump 25, and the liquid dispense means 20 by the conveying pump 28.

Please amend paragraph [0049] as follows:

[0049] As described later, the liquid pipetting apparatus of the Fig.1 sucks the inspection sample from the inspection specimen container 21, and is dispensed to the reactive container 23 afterwards. ~~Hundred~~ Hundreds of kinds of and several ~~thousand~~ thousands of kinds of handled liquid samples are present in ~~an~~ a blood test machine and a pharmaceutical

inspection, so that in the method of dispensing the liquid filled to the reservoir as in the ink jet printer, many steps are required to the exchange work of the liquid in the reservoir, and as to the inspection sample which can gather only a small volume as in the infant specimen, there is a problem that the conduit between the reservoir and the nozzle cannot be filled. Therefore, it is thought that the aspirating and dispensing methods are preferable to pipette such various liquid samples.

Please amend paragraph [0052] as follows:

[0052] After this, the piston of the syringe piston pump 25 moves upward by give a given volume, and the washing water is dispensed from the nozzle 35. Afterwards, the piston of the syringe piston pump 25 moves to the middle point again, and the air of ~~the~~ give a given volume is drawn in the conduit 34. Next, the liquid dispense means 20 moves over the inspection specimen container 21, and the nozzle 35 is soaked in the inspection sample of the inspection specimen container 21. After this, the piston of the syringe piston pump 25 moves in the lower direction by a given volume, and the inspection sample is aspirated from the nozzle 35. At this time, the washing water and the inspection sample in the piping 24 and the conduit 34 are separated by air layer 38.

Please amend paragraph [0055] as follows:

[0055] In the case of the hemanalysis machine, the dispense volume of the inspection sample is different with the analysis items. For example, in the case that the dispense volume of 0.5 μ L is necessary, the dispense volume of one time is made 0.1 μ L by adjusting the driving voltage wave form, five drops of the dispense volume may be dispensed as the reactive container. Moreover, in the case that a large dispense volume of 1 μ L or more

is required, the syringe piston pump 25 should be driven in ~~synchronized~~ synchronization with the liquid dispense means 20. That is, since the pipe line consisting of the conduit 34 and the piping 24 is a closed system, when a large volume of the inspection sample is ~~dispense~~ dispensed continuously, the negative pressure in the piping becomes large, therefore, the meniscus of the nozzle 35 retreats backward and the dispense volume decreases. In the case that the dispense volume becomes 1 μ L or less the volume of the retreat of the meniscus can be little, and disregarded, but when the dispense volume exceeds 1 μ L, the volume of the retreat of the meniscus becomes large to the extent which cannot be disregarded, and thus the desired dispensing volume might not be obtained. To prevent this, when the volume of 1 μ L or more is dispensed, every time the liquid of 1 μ L is dispensed, the volume of the pipe line is decreased by 1 μ L, with the syringe piston pump 25, and the negative pressure in the piping should be recovered to about the atmospheric pressure.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 14 on page 35 as follows:

The conduit member 31 is constituted by the liquid introducing vent 33, the conduit 34 and the nozzle 35. The liquid introducing vent 33 is connected to the syringe piston pump 25 through the Teflon piping 24. The conduit 34 consists of the straight portion 36 and the taper portion 37, and as for its dimension, and as for its schematic size, the straight portion 36 has ϕ 0.5 mm - ϕ 4 mm in length and 2 mm - 15 mm in diameter. Taper portion 37 is formed toward the nozzle 35 from the straight portion 36, and its tapered angle is 10 degrees - 45 degrees. The nozzle 35 has a diameter of ϕ 0.03 mm - ϕ 0.15 mm and a length of 0.05 mm - 1 mm. The water repellent layer of fluororesin being low surface energy substance is provided to the end face and the outer periphery of the nozzle 35. The portion between the laminated piezo-electric element 29 and the conduit 34 is formed as a rigid body, so that the

volume of the conduit 34 does not change by the displacement of the laminated piezo-electric element 29. Moreover, one end of the laminated piezo-electric element 29 is secured to the trestle 30, so that ~~The~~ the whole of conduit member 31 is displaced vertically on the drawing along with the displacement of the laminated piezo-electric element 29. The voltage of the desired wave form is supplied from the driving circuit (not shown) to the laminated piezo-electric element 29 by a lead wire or a flexible substrate.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 12 or page 36 as follows:

The liquid dispense means 20 is moved over the washing tank 22, the nozzle 35 of the liquid dispense means 20 is soaked in the washing tank 22 by 1 mm - 2 mm, the solenoid valve 27 is opened, water in the liquid service tank 26 is sent to the conduit from the conveying pump 28, and ~~The~~ the inner periphery plane of the conduit 34 and the outer periphery plane and the end face of the nozzle 35 are washed by the washing water. During the sending of the washing water, the syringe piston pump 25 moves to the middle point, and the washing water fills the syringe piston pump 25.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 21 or page 36 as follows:

Afterwards, the solenoid valve 27 is shut, and the liquid dispense means 20 rises again up over the washing tank 22. After this, the piston of the syringe piston pump 25 moves upward by ~~give~~ a given volume, and the washing water is dispensed from the nozzle 35. Afterwards, the piston of the syringe piston pump 25 moves to the middle point again, and the air of the ~~give~~ given volume is drawn in the conduit 34, thereby forming the air layer 38.